

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2342.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND4,400,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
H. J. KESWICK.
Hon. B. LAYTON.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
L. POSENER, Esq.
N. A. SIKES, Esq.
E. A. SOLOMON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER—
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTRY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per Annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL£2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL£580,000.

LONDON:
Head Office.....40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office.....25, Cockspur Street.
BRANCHES IN INDIA, PERSIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

AGENCY DEPARTMENT:
For the convenience of those returning to
Europe an Agency Department has been added to
the ordinary business of the Bank for the trans-
action of Personal Agency of every description.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Baggage cleared, warehoused or forwarded.
Insurances effected.
Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES
OF THE
HONGKONG SAVINGS
BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong. Business hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 4; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.
2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$500 at one time will not be received. No
Depositor may deposit more than \$5,000
in any one year.
3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100, or more, at their credit may at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per
cent. will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.
5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.
6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.
JEVE'S WOOD PRESERVER OR
ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been
appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale
of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
are prepared to supply quantities to suit
purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
terms for Shipping and large Orders.
Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
London, says:
"It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 19th June 1888.

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED

IN SPLENDID CONDITION, THE FOLLOWING BRANDS

FRESH CIGARETTES.

SWEET CAP. RALS.

KUMEY'S STRAIGHT CUTS.

FULL DRESS STRAIGHT CUTS.

VIRGINIA BRIGHTS.

RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUTS.

LITTLE BEAUTIES.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th September 1889.

FOR SALE.

MARTINI-HENRI, MATCH RIFLES.

"BALLARD" ROOK RIFLES.

AIR GUNS AND TARGETS.

VERNIERS, VENTOMETERS, RIFLE-BARREL CLEANERS, SHOOTING CASES, fitted
with Paints, &c., RIFLE LOADING and CLEANING SETS, ORTHOPTICS.

SMITH and WESSON'S and RILEY'S REVOLVERS, COLTS DERRINGERS.

CRICKETING SUNDRIES.

LEASING AND RENTING

Hongkong, 10th September, 1889.

THE
HALL & HOLTZ C. CO.,
LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

JUST TO HAND.

A LARGE STOCK OF CHRISTY'S & TOWNEND'S FELT HATS, in all the latest
London Shapes, in Black, Brown, Fawn, Nutria, Slate.
Single and Double TERA HATS, from \$2 50.
PEARL SHELL HATS.

Red Morocco Leather SHOES,
Tan Russia Leather
Black Morocco
Glove Kid
Calf Leather
Patent Leather

COURT SHOES,
Tan Russia Leather BOOTS,
S. S. E.
S. S. L.
H. S. W.

WHITE LONG CLOTH SHIRTS.
The Royal DRESS SHIRT, the latest specialty for Evening Dress.
THE H. R. H. SHIRT.
White French SHIRTS, with turn down or stand up Collar attached.
LINEN COLLARS—Over 20 different shapes to select from.

HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889.

W. POWELL & CO.

WE ARE NOW SHOWING OUR FIRST DELIVERIES

BRUSSELS, VELVET and WILTON CARPETS, Newest Designs in FURNITURE and
CURTAIN TAPESTRIES, every description of Furnishing Upholstery.

W. POWELL & CO.

Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

WE have just opened out our NEW AUTUMN GOODS consisting of a large and choice
selection of COATINGS for MORNING and EVENING DRESS.

A very stylish lot of TWEEDS, new in design and material, and a varied assortment of

TROUSERING in all the newest patterns.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1889.

A. HAHN,
PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER.

ON HIRE PIANOS FOR SALE

Address: c/o HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED.

NEW BROADWOOD PIANOS, KIRKMAN PIANOS, MONINGTON AND
WESTON PIANOS.

All Iron-framed Trichord throughout, from Cash \$250 or easy payments of \$10 per month

For Sale Good Iron Back English PIANOS, that have been on hire for Short Periods, from \$150.
LADIES' AND GENTS' POCKET-BOOKS and NOTE CASES, CARD CASES, and
TOILET CASES, in great variety.
SETS OF LEATHER DINNER MATS.
Do. for MOUNTING ILLUMINATED, very handsome.
ALBUMS SPLENDIDLY ILLUMINATED.
Do. for MOUNTING PHOTOGRAPHS.
SCRAP ALBUMS, ALBUMS for POETRY, &c.
BLOTTING CASES, WRITING CASES for TRAVELLERS.
MUSIC CASES, a GOOD SELECTION. PATENT MUSIC BINDER.
TOYS and varied NOVELTIES.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1889.

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Company's Steamship
"MOYUNE"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods,
are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns,
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before
NOON, on the 24th instant, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 24th instant, at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 24th
inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before NOON,
TO-DAY, the 18th inst.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1889.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"ARABIC"

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.

CHAS. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889.

Shipping.
STEAMERS.

FOR MACAO.

THE Steam-launch

"ALICE"
will leave the P. & O. Co.'s Old Wharf for
Macao at 7.30 O'CLOCK TO-MORROW MORN-
ING, leaving Macao on the return journey at
2 P.M.

The "ALICE" is a capital sea boat, and has
excellent accommodation for European Pas-
sengers.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND
BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"NIZAM"
will leave for the above places, TO-MORROW,
the 21st inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1889.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"YANGTSE,"

Captain C. Tonning, will be despatched for
the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 21st inst.,
at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1889.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & TAIWANFOO.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOKIEN,"

Captain Lewis, will be despatched for the above
Ports, on SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at DAY-
LIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1889.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU,"

Hunt Commander, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at NOON.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.
First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated
forward of the engines. Second Class Passengers
are Berthed in the Poop. A Refrigerating
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions
during the entire voyage. A daily qualified
Surgeon is carried.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA"

Captain W. D. Mudie, will leave for the above
places, on FRIDAY, the 27th September, at
DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAIRE, LONDON AND HAMBURG,

THE Steamship

"FLINTSHIRE,"

Dwyer Commander, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on or about the 28th September.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship

"ALBANY,"

E. Porter, Commander, will be despatched for
the above Ports, on or about the 1st October.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1889.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE
AND JAVA.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at
4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"HAYDN BROWN,"

Havener, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Hongkong, 1st August, 1889.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Ship

"HARVEST QUEEN,"

E. A. Forsyth, Master, will load here for the
above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. British Bark

"ROBERT S. BESNARD,"

Andrews, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 12th September, 1889.

Mails.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN,

SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR,

BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE,

PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO,

BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND

AUSTRALIA.

M.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH

BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN

GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAM-
BURG, NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM

NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship

"CLYDE," Captain W. Parfitt, with Her

Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this
for LONDON, direct via SUEZ CANAL

calling at MARSEILLES, and usual Ports of
call on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, at
NOON.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until

4 P.M., on the day before sailing.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and

PASSAGE apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hong-
kong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are re-
quired to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 27th September, 1889.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY:

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING

AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th Octo-
ber, at 1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to Ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....\$225.00

To San Francisco and return.....392.75

available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00

To London.....325.00

To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M

Intimations.

DAKIN'S
UNRIVALLED OLD
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST WHISKIES

that Scotland can produce.

Thoroughly Matured.

Per Bottle \$1. Per Dozen \$10.

SOLD ONLY BY

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA
LIMITED,
CHEMISTS,
and
AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURERS,
HONGKONG.(Telephone No. 66.)
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1889.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS.
Season 1889-1890.WE have just received our New Season's
importations, direct from the best Growers
in England, France, and Germany, and are now
prepared to execute all orders received for same
with prompt and careful attention.DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES
for ordering from (containing hints for garden-
ing) will be sent post free on application.ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON \$5 TO \$10
ALLOWED 25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.ORDERS FROM ONE PERSON OVER \$10 ALLOWED
AN EXTRA 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.

SINGLE PACKETS AT LIST PRICES.

WE GUARANTEE

That all seeds sold by us shall prove to be as
represented, to the extent that should they not
do so, we will replace them, or send other seeds
to the same value. But we cannot guarantee
the crop any further than the above offer, as
there are so many causes which operate un-
favourably in the germination of seeds in a tropical
climate, over which we have no control. Among
the causes of failure may be mentioned un-
favourable weather, which is one of the most
important. The soil may be in proper condition
when the seed is planted, but the weather which
follows may be too wet, which will cause the
seed to rot, or it may be too hot and dry, which
destroys the germ before it shows itself. The
soil may also be unfavourable for the variety of
seed planted. And lastly, the seeds may be and
are frequently destroyed by vermin of various
kinds. Such occurrences are beyond the power
of man to prevent, and for which we cannot be
responsible.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

WATSON'S.

PATENT DESSICATING

OR

DRYING BOTTLES.

We beg to call special attention to our NEW
PATENT DRYING UTICLES
which have been specially
designed and
manufactured
for us.By the use of these BOTTLES, CIGARS, SEEDS,
and GOODS of all kinds, which are susceptible
to the destroying influences of moisture can be
kept in good and perfect condition.Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is sur-
charged with moisture these BOTTLES will be
found invaluable.A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
Hongkong, 3rd September, 1889.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the
11th September, 1889, ALFRED MCCAPIN
(Upper Yangtze Pilot), aged 60 years.At 11, Old China Street, Shanghai, on the
12th September, 1889, WILLIAM BAINS (Lower
Yangtze Pilot), aged 54 years.At the General Hospital, Shanghai, on the
12th September, 1889, CHARLES HENRY SMITH
(late Master American lorch *Kung Tai*), aged
57 years.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

THE STRIKE RENEWED.

LONDON, September 18th.

The Dock labourers and lightermen refuse to
work with emergency men. The Dock Directors
have retained the latter and the labourers and
lightermen have struck work in consequence.
Constant fights have taken place, and the aid of
additional police has been asked for.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An advertisement in another column intimates
that the Cricket Ground is now open for practice
at the manly game and also for lawn tennis.THE *Shanghai Mercury* hears that the Chefoo
Telegraph Convention of 1887 has been signed,
but does not give the statement authentically.MESSRS. Butterfield & Swire inform us that the
Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Ajax*, from
Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for
this port, and is due on the 25th inst.THE human family living to-day consists of
about 1,450,000,000 individuals. In Asia, where
man was first planted, there are now about
800,000,000, or an average of 120 to the square
mile. In Europe there are 350,000,000, averaging
100 to the square mile. In Africa there are
210,000,000. In America, North and South,
there are 110,000,000, relatively thinly scattered
and recent. In the islands, large and small,
probably 10,000,000. The extremes of the white
and black are as five to three, the remaining
200,000,000 intermediate being brown and tawny.SINCE the year 1871 the emigration from
Germany has comprised 1,769,297 persons, of
whom 1,618,816 went to the United States.THE Cricket Club will commence their season
to-morrow. The team which is going to Shang-
hai will play the "Stay-at-homes" next week,
and a match *Duffers v. Fables*, will be played
at a later date.THE chair-cooler who stabbed another cooler near
the Portuguese Club the other night was brought
up before Mr. Wodehouse to-day on a charge of
murder, the injured man having since died. He
was remanded.An Irishman, who had jumped into the water
to save a man from drowning, on receiving a
sixpence from the rescued man, looked first at
the sixpence and then at the man, saying: "Be
jabbers, I am overpaid for that job."ABOUT five o'clock this morning a cook-house
at the back of Station Street—a wooden erection
three storeys high—fell. Two women and a
child who were on one of the upper floors were
killed, and two women seriously injured.THE value of France, estimated by M. de Faville,
a recognized authority, has depreciated since
1875 about 15 per cent. of the entire national
wealth. This, in property held at home and
abroad, is estimated at about two hundred
milliards of francs, or about \$50,000,000,000.
Such a depreciation is tremendous.A SUNKEN vessel, which runs flush with the water-
line, and carries a powerful ram or piston driven
by a steam cylinder for the purpose of ramming
an enemy's vessel, has been designed in this
country. The ram will be driven by a force of
150 tons, which is sufficient to pierce the side of
an ironclad. The speed of the vessel will be
about twenty knots an hour.WE note that Mr. Arthur B. Roddy, chairman
of the Board of Directors of the Hongkong Lime
and Cement Works, Limited, accompanied by
Mr. Haylar, C.E., left here this morning for
Haiphong by the steamship *Marie*, on a visit of
inspection to the Company's works at Hongay.
Mr. Haylar, we understand, will make a special
report for the information of the shareholders.THE Band of the Argyll and Sutherland High-
landers will play the following programme at
the Barrack Square this evening, commencing
at 7.30 o'clock:March, "The British Lion".....Gunter.
March, "The Merry Jolly".....Godfrey.
Valse, "Southern Breeze".....Maiden.
Polka, "Toujours Gallant".....Fahbach.
Quadrille, "Roundabout".....Williams.
Gallop, "Posthumus".....Maiden.An invention has been made which promises to
revolutionize completely the industry of china
decoration. By a process discovered by J. B.
Bonaguidi it is possible to obtain in a few minutes
the same artistic effects which cost the hand-
painter on china days of labor. Landscapes,
groups of figures and portraits are produced by
this means on vases, plates and plaques in their
natural colors, even to the most delicate shades.THE *China Mail* has not yet made any attempt
to accept our challenge to vindicate its battered
reputation by having the question in dispute
tried before a special jury. We are ready, but
both the valiant Editor and the "Jack the
Ripper" of local journalism are apparently
afraid to face the ordeal of the jury trial the
Editor himself suggested. We shall give them
until Monday to accept, and then it will be our
turn to take the initiative.ONE of the most unique institutions ever heard
of is what is known as a "Poverty Society,"
which was recently organized in Russia. The
object of the society is to "popularize poverty
among the poor and teach them that their lot is
not one to be repined at, since the first pleasures
of life can be enjoyed independently of money."
The promoters of this scheme, it is almost need-
less to remark, are among those who have more
than their share of this world's goods.At the Police Court to-day Chan Tsoi, a contrac-
tor, was summoned for permitting blasting at
the Peak. Mr. H. L. Dalrymple stated that a
little after six p.m. on the 13th instant, when in
a chair, near Mr. Leigh's house, he heard an
explosion and saw several small stones fall on
the road shortly after. One fragment, weighing
about two pounds, flew across the road. There
were other people about. He did not hear a
gun, or see danger flags—A fine of \$25 was
imposed.THE Chefoo correspondent of the *N. C. Daily
News* writes on the 18th instant:—The weather
here is beautifully fine and cool. The French
flagship and the gunboat *Vipera* sailed yesterday
at daylight, the rest of the French squadron
having left on Saturday. H.M.S. *Merlin* arrived
at daylight on Sunday from Shanghai, having
come a large portion of the way under sail. I
regret to say that on her arrival her Captain had
to be brought ashore, suffering from bronchitis
and congestion of the lungs. H.M.S. *Porpoise*
sailed yesterday morning, with Mr. Howard (of
the British Legation at Peking) on board, for
Newchwang, leaving the *Merlin* in the harbor.
There is absolutely no other news here; the
visitors generally are very busy doing nothing.THE Chinese Red-tide case was again brought
before Mr. E. Robinson at the Police Court this
afternoon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Ho
Wyson, represented the Chinese Government,
and Mr. Wilkinson defended. Mr. Wilkinson
applied for a remand on the ground that there
was no possibility of the case being finished this
afternoon, and also owing to pressure of
business and his inability to go over the
ground as at first advanced last Monday.
Dr. Ho Kai said that as he had important
business himself which had been laid aside on
account of this case, and had made special
arrangements to have everything ready to-day—
he did not see why a remand should be wanted on
account of Mr. Wilkinson's other engagements.
His Worship coincided with Dr. Ho Kai's view,
but as the case was an important one he agreed
to grant a remand until Tuesday the 30th instant
at 10 o'clock.A MEDICAL gentleman who evidently knows all
about it, describes a kiss as "the anatomical
 juxtaposition of two orbicularis oris muscles in a
state of contraction."NATIVE papers report that Liu Yung-fu, the
former leader of the Black Flags and now
General of the Nan Ao Division, Kuangtung,
has again petitioned the Emperor for permission
to retire from the service, and that the request
will probably be granted.We are requested to state that the Lorne
Athletic Club (of the Argyll & Sutherland
Highlanders) hope to give two performances of
an Assault-at-Arms and Military Entertainment in
the City Hall, in all probability early in
November. Part of the proceeds will be given
to local charities.THE charge of gambling against the On Fat
Club, No. 2 Stanley Street, remanded from the
3rd ult., was brought at the Police Court to-day
before Mr. E. Robinson. One of the *gurus*
informers, who is apparently relied on by the
prosecution, gave some evidence and admitted
that he was a regular informer under the instructions
of the police. Ultimately the case was
again remanded until next Thursday afternoon.THOSE interested in the success of the Labuk
Planting Company, Limited, will be glad to
learn that Mr. E. C. van Marle, the manager,
has commenced active operations on the Com-
pany's plantation in British North Borneo. Mr.
van Marle is so well satisfied with Mr. van der
Hoef's crop of tobacco that he has recom-
mended his own Company to open three hundred
feds for next year's planting. The health on
Labuk estate is reported as most satisfactory.THE ALLEGED ABDUCTOR
FROM MELBOURNE.At the Police Court this morning the adjourned
case of Pauline Francois was proceeded with,
before Mr. Wodehouse. Mr. Webber, who
defended, said that on looking at the Act again he
had found that his Worship had no power to
discharge the defendant—it must be left to a
superior Court. Therefore it would be necessary
for him to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*.Mr. Wodehouse replied that he had nothing
to do with that.
Mr. Webber joined that he had only men-
tioned the fact to show that it was useless to
take up the time of that Court. The application
had to be made within 15 days.
Mr. Wodehouse: I don't understand what you
mean by saying I have no option.Mr. Webber: That is my opinion—if you
think you have I shall be happy to say what I
have to say.Mr. Wodehouse pointed out that the Act laid
down that "if the endorsed warrant raises a
strong and probable presumption that the
prisoner committed the offence with which he is
charged" he must be surrendered. If Mr.
Webber wanted to say anything about the
evidence he would hear him.Mr. Webber said that he could not possibly
say anything about the evidence. He took it
that his Worship considered there was a *prima
facie* case.Mr. Wodehouse: I leave that until the case is
closed. Have you anything to say why I should
not commit the prisoner? If you have not, I
will dispose of the case at once.The witness was recalled, and stated that
although the Fugitive Offenders Act did not
refer to any prisoners of the feminine gender
there was an Interpretation Act in force in
Victoria by which "he" applied to men or
women equally. The information of Michael
Beard, he admitted, was not signed. He did
not know that any one was trying to get the
prisoner back for any other offence than defraud-
ing his creditors.Mr. Webber objected to the information as
irregular, since it was not signed. He submitted
that there was no strong or probable presumption
that the prisoner had committed the offence
alleged at the Police Court, and that he was in
good faith and in the interests of justice, and
that, having regard to the distance, it would be
an unjust and too severe a punishment to send
her back against her will.Mr. Wodehouse then committed the prisoner,
pending her return to Melbourne, adding that
she should not be surrendered for a period of 15
days, during which she had a right to apply for
a writ of *habeas corpus*.Mr. Wodehouse: I presume the bail will be as
before.Mr. Wodehouse replied that he had no power
to take bail now. If it was shown that he had
power he would.

The prisoner was then taken away.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members
of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held last
evening, in the Pavilion. Mr. W. H. F. Darby,
President of the Club, occupied the chair, and
there was a fair attendance.The Chairman said that the Club was in a
satisfactory state, and had a balance of \$5,391
at its bankers', but that might be wanted at any
time, and would soon go if the ground required
repairs. He proposed the adoption of the report
and accounts.Mr. G. S. Coxon seconded, and they were
accordingly adopted.The Chairman, in submitting the election of
the Committee, suggested that Mr. Davies should
be elected in place of Mr. Wilson, who was away.
Colonel Anderson and Lieut. Graham had also
left, and he proposed that their places should
be filled by Colonel Chaytor and Major Johnston.The latter gentleman declined, on the plea that
he was under orders for home, and Lieut. Blair,
R.E., was named, and these gentlemen were duly
elected.Mr. A. K. Travers moved that Mr. Darby be
re-elected President, which was seconded by
Mr. T. E. Davies and carried unanimously.public meetings condemning the verdict of an
English jury and the action of one of the most
eminent judges on the Bench, knew anything
about the case further than the fact that a young,
handsome, and well-connected woman had been
found guilty of murdering her husband, and had
been sentenced to death. Ah! there is the
secret of those people's indignation! The
criminal is not an ordinary criminal. She had
moved in the best circles of Society, and that is
found to be an extenuating circumstance for the
heinous crime of murder. Mrs. Maybrick
been the wife of a Liverpool dock labourer, she
would have been tried, convicted, and probably
hanged, without a finger being raised in an
endeavour to save her.Anyone who has studied the evidence and read
the account of the trial dispassionately, must
agree that this wretched woman was rightly
convicted. She was defended by the most
renowned advocate at the English bar, and had
there been anything improper in the Judge's
summing up, as people allege, surely her counsel
would have been wise to point it out and to
protest against it. After a seven days' trial, in
which every indulgence was accorded to the defence,
—the prisoner even being allowed to make a
personal statement— a unanimous verdict of
"Guilty" was returned. The Jury conscientiously
did their duty, and what follows? Their verdict
is brought to the bar of public sentiment, twelve
English jurors are wildly accused of having
deliberately sent an innocent woman to the
gallows, and an English Judge of the very
highest standing is denounced as having
conveyed a wrongful conviction.I have known twenty-dollar Government clerks
and forty-dollar assistants in Mercantile firms
leave their situations to join this fraternity and
they are happy in their inquiry. Here is the
general rôle played by these gentry, as heard by
me when the market was at its lowest:—Principal (to Hebrew broker): Got any Electric
Lights?Broker (who has none): Plenty, yes, plenty.
At what rate?Principal: Six, and of course only quarter
brokerage.Broker (plaintively) Oh, I'll be 4—4 if I do.
Principal (submissively) O. K.; vate and I will
get some.Well, as this specimen of the broker has
bought, or sold, as the case may be, the person
out of whom he has made something is invited
to take a drink, and there the matter ends until
settling day. Having received his customary
quarter brokerage he trips gaily along to the
spacious billiard room of the Hongkong Hotel,
and the profits derived from his daily vocations
are duly invested in liquid refreshments and
Mentholated cigarettes; then with a host of others
who have finished their parts in the common
play, he takes part in a few games of pyramid
and trots home as a "dead broke" as he came.
Of course he tells the "Missis" that he has
made hundreds of settlements for future delivery,
and interests the little ones by telling them of
the gold they will find in the Share Market when
they get a few years older. Enough! he sleeps the
"honey heavy dew of slumber."Other operators a little more fortunate than
the class we have just caricatured, have a little
more time and go home, and find consolation
after a hard day's working about in the
familiar and refreshing A.V.H.The third party are the more fortunate sons
of Israel. Speaking English, all their business
is conducted direct with the principals of good
standing, and they themselves occupy good
positions. They drive in carriages and ride
horses in the evening, and late at night some of
them may be seen recklessly carried by chair-
coolies driving about in various parts of the
colony.I have written generally, and do not pretend
to say that we have not numerous upright and
trustworthy brokers in our midst, who work all
day, excepting one hour for tiffin, and like good
folks go home at 5 p.m. They may have their
glass of whiskey and soda, which they prefer
discussing either in that respectable institution
the Hongkong Club or "far from the madding
crowd" at the Peak. These are the honorable
able, business brokers. As I have said, this
class is fairly numerous. Why then, should
shareholders generally be designated dealers in
"Rogues' Alley"?This is the class that alone can be depended
upon to support a Stock Exchange. This pro-
posed institution has been discussed times out
of number apparently, and then thrown to the
winds, like everything else in Hongkong. I don't
doubt for a moment that gambling even of a
keener nature than we are acquainted with here
is carried on in the New York and London and
Paris Stock Exchanges, and beyond a couple
of suicides in every decade there is rarely any-
thing in the shape of dishonourable rumours heard
outside those vast commercial institutions. If
wounds, of course, be an awful act of honour had
anybody followed in the footsteps of those ruined
in the above institutions, considering we always
have Israelites blundering here.It is a great pity that the *Shanghai Mail*
Gazette Commissioner had not an opportunity
of noticing these little things; having a naturaltalent for enlarging on any topic, he might
have compiled anyway a sensational pamphlet.
I think that our local Booksellers and Stationers
in the vicinity would reap an immense profit
from "Honour and Dishonour," being an
enlarged account of Brokers and their doings in
Hongkong. I suggest that somebody should
take it into hand. If nobody steps in I may
take up the task myself.

Yours respectfully,

G. H. C.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

[The writer of the above says it is his maiden
effort in the literary line, and asks that it be
inserted as a special favor. We accede to the
request out of sheer good nature, and on the
principle that the remarks cannot possibly do
any harm, although we must admit that we
quite fail to understand what he is driving at.
—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

SLAVERY IN LOMBOK.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN A DUTCH
PROTECTED COUNTRY.A correspondent sends to the Singapore *Free
Press* the following account of some frightful
atrocities recently committed by Arab slave-
owners in Lombok, to which attention was directed
some time ago in connection with the scandalous
system of slavery which prevails in that island:—I believe you are perfectly aware that in
Lombok the slave-trade is in the most flourishing
state; human beings are bought and sold there
like so many sheep. As in Africa so also in
this island the Arabs play a prominent part in
this infamous trade, and the cruelties perpetrated
by these bloodthirsty people upon the helpless
slaves are often of such a nature that a mere
account of them makes one's flesh creep, as you
may judge from the following.About two months ago some four young slaves
of two men and two women, being unable to bear
any longer the harsh and ignominious treatment
of their master, that renegade and notorious Arab
Sayid Abdullah, agreed together to try and escape
to Boeleling. Possessing themselves of a little
boat they set sail for this place. For some time
the wind blew fair but afterwards it failed and
began to blow against them, and they were finally
driven to the shores of Karang Asam. Here
they were intercepted by one Sayid Mohammed, a
son of the very Sayid Abdullah, and one who in
"Karang Asam" is on the high road of pursuing
the same avocation of establishing himself a con-
stant cuffer to our Dutch Government as his
father is in Ampepenan. This young upstart, as he
may be appropriately called, no sooner dis-
covered the intention of the poor slaves than he
at once chained them on the spot and sent them
back to his father with a letter informing him of
the intentions of the slaves, and also of the
circumstances under which they accidentally fell
into his hands.Arriving in Ampepenan, Sayid Abdullah im-
prisoned them in a part of his house and
subjected them to every possible torture. They
were, however, finally finished off on the 1st
of August in the following manner:—The two men,
whose respective ages were 16 and 20, were
on that day at 11 a.m. led out to the beach
and simply stabbed by running a sword
through the heart and stomach. As for the two
women they were treated in this way. One of
them, who is reported to have been *uncircum-*
cised, was made blue by giving her sixty lashes of
the rattan, and after various other tortures her
hands were fastened to her back, and she was
hung from a tree head downwards. The tortures
of the second woman were yet worse, for after
being subjected to numerous indescribable
sufferings, her ears were cut off and her nose
was wrenched out by a pair of pincers, thus
leaving a ghastly wound behind. Then the
wounds were bled with a composition of
chili, lime and tamarind, and the poor victim
was left on the ground perfectly senseless and
in the greatest agony.Such are the facts of the sad end of the unfor-
tunate four slaves who simply attempted to save
their lives from misery. Then another Arab,
Sayid Said, a person well known to me in
Ampepenan, and a person well known to me in
Ampepenan, is declared to have ill-treated his
female slave in a most shameful manner; it is
said that after making a piece of iron hot it was
cruelly applied to her in a manner that I must
be excused from speaking of, and thus she was
nearly murdered.I believe an official report of all the above has
been already forwarded to Batavia and we
sincerely trust that the Government will adopt
prompt measures to avenge these cruel deeds.An English captain having arrived in Am-
pepenan just a few days after the commission
of the above crimes was shocked to hear the details
of it to the Editor of the *Cebu Courier*. A
report has also been sent to the Singapore
and Hongkong papers, and when the facts
are known in those parts and in Europe our
Government will certainly look green in the eyes
of foreign nations.However, it is simply shameful that in this
civilized age and under the very nose of our
benign Dutch Government the commission of
such monstrous atrocities should be tolerated.
If the Government is powerless and cannot
afford to extend its influence and control over
the said island of Lombok, then it is simply ridi-
culous to call this "The Residency of Bali and
Lombok."In conclusion I may further add that at the
time the above enormities were committed there
happened to be present in Ampepenan two Ameri-
can young men, Stephen C. Martin and G. C.
Peters. When the facts were known to these
gentlemen they were actuated by humane feel-
ings and they left no stone unturned to get the
poor slaves spared the horrible sufferings to
which they were subjected. They went even so
far as to offer to pay a large sum of money to
Sayid Abdullah to get them liberated; but of no
avail, for the blackguard remained obdurate and
inflexible and exulted in his fiendish deeds.talent for enlarging on any topic, he might
have compiled anyway a sensational pamphlet.
I think that our local Booksellers and Stationers
in the vicinity would reap an immense profit
from "Honour and Dishonour," being an
enlarged account of Brokers and their doings in
Hongkong. I suggest that somebody should
take it into hand. If nobody steps in I may
take up the task myself.

Yours respectfully,

G. H. C.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889.

[The writer of the above says it is his maiden
effort in the literary line, and asks that it be
inserted as a special favor. We accede to the
request out of sheer good nature, and on the
principle that the remarks cannot possibly do
any harm, although we must admit that we
quite fail to understand what he is driving at.
—Ed. H.K. Telegraph.]

SLAVERY IN LOMBOK.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES IN A DUTCH
PROTECTED COUNTRY.A correspondent sends to the Singapore *Free
Press* the following account of some frightful
atrocities recently committed by Arab slave-
owners in Lombok, to which attention was directed
some time ago in connection with the scandalous
system of slavery which prevails in that island:—I believe you are perfectly aware that in
Lombok the slave-trade is in the most flourishing
state; human beings are bought and sold there
like so many sheep. As in Africa so also in
this island the Arabs play a prominent part in
this infamous trade, and the cruelties perpetrated
by these bloodthirsty people upon the helpless
slaves are often of such a nature that a mere
account of them makes one's flesh creep, as you
may judge from the following.About two months ago some four young slaves
of two men and two women, being unable to bear
any longer the harsh and ignominious treatment
of their master, that renegade and notorious Arab
Sayid Abdullah, agreed together to try and escape
to Boeleling. Possessing themselves of a little
boat they set sail for this place. For some time
the wind blew fair but afterwards it failed and
began to blow against them, and they were finally
driven to the shores of Karang Asam. Here
they were intercepted by one Sayid Mohammed, a
son of the very Sayid Abdullah, and one who in
"Karang Asam" is on the high road of pursuing
the same avocation of establishing himself a con-
stant cuffer to our Dutch Government as his
father is in Ampepenan. This young upstart, as he
may be appropriately called, no sooner dis-
covered the intention of the poor slaves than he
at once chained them on the spot and sent them
back to his father with a letter informing him of
the intentions of the slaves, and also of the
circumstances under which they accidentally fell
into his hands.Arriving in Ampepenan, Sayid Abdullah im-
prisoned them in a part of his house and
subjected them to every possible torture. They
were, however, finally finished off on the 1st
of August in the following manner:—The two men,
whose respective ages were 16 and 20, were
on that day at 11 a.m. led out to the beach
and simply stabbed by running a sword
through the heart and stomach. As for the two
women they were treated in this way. One of
them, who is reported to have been *uncircum-*
cised, was made blue by giving her sixty lashes of
the rattan, and after various other tortures her
hands were fastened to her back, and she was
hung from a tree head downwards. The tortures
of the second woman were yet worse, for after
being subjected to numerous indescribable
sufferings, her ears were cut off and her nose
was wrenched out by a pair of pincers, thus
leaving a ghastly wound behind. Then the
wounds were bled with a composition of
chili, lime and tamarind, and the poor victim
was left on the ground perfectly senseless and
in the greatest agony.Such are the facts of the sad end of the unfor-
tunate four slaves who simply attempted to save
their lives from misery. Then another Arab,
Sayid Said, a person well known to me in
Ampepenan, and a person well known to me in
Ampepenan, is declared to have ill-treated his
female slave in a most shameful manner; it is
said that after making a piece of iron hot it was
cruelly applied to her in a manner that I must
be excused from speaking of, and thus she was
nearly murdered.I believe an official report of all the above has
been already forwarded to Batavia and we
sincerely trust that the Government will adopt
prompt measures to avenge these cruel deeds.An English captain having arrived in Am-
pepenan just a few days after the commission
of the above crimes was shocked to hear the details
of it to the Editor of the *Cebu Courier*. A
report has also been sent to the Singapore
and Hongkong papers, and when the facts
are known in those parts and in Europe our
Government will certainly look green in the eyes
of foreign nations.However, it is simply shameful that in this
civilized age and under the very nose of our
benign Dutch Government the commission of
such monstrous atrocities should be tolerated.
If the Government is powerless and cannot
afford to extend its influence and control over
the said island of Lombok, then it is simply ridi-

tion as we have described, the magnitude of the evil may be faintly apprehended.

The cases here referred to are those of extraordinary banks provided by the people, in distinction from the regular ones which are found along water-courses, which flow through the plains. In the season when an inundation from any of the rivers is threatened, the river banks are lined by an excited throng of villagers, representing the region liable to inundation. There is less danger of fights than in the circumstances already described, as the interests of all those engaged are substantially the same; but there are various characteristic phenomena, which serve as illustrations of our subject. Upon such occasions, the imminent public peril is supposed to swallow up all private considerations, and the "triumphant democracy" of which in China there is a great deal, rises almost unchecked. Large bodies of excited peasants, most of them threatened with the total ruin of all their standing crops, however law-abiding they may be, are not at such times easily controlled. They make their appearance in the villages which are nearest to the river bank, and under pretence of stopping an opening chasm in the river-bank seize on whatever they happen to see, and take whatever they demand. In a case reported to the writer during the present season, a hand of this sort confiscated the proprietor of a drug-shop—counters, expensive chests of drawers, etc., to throw into a hole in the river-bank, apparently out of a spirit of mere wanton mischief. A few years ago at the same point on the river, the local subordinate (*shih ya*) representing the district magistrate, was reported to have been dragged out by the quays, and much of the furniture of his yamen, down to the very ten-pence, taken with it, all "to stop the break in the bank." The salt-hongs which in ordinary times oppress the people by forcing them to pay full price for twelve ounces of salt instead of sixteen are, at times like these, open to reprisals of this nature. In short, any article can be vented upon its victim with comparative impunity, if it is only done by a considerable number of persons, and under colour of using materials for the public good.

The manner in which the village bully dominates over all within his territory has been already illustrated. It is an instructive fact that sometimes the village itself is a bully, and its victims are the smaller villages lying around it, which dare not provoke their adversary. Among such tyrannical communities are to be numbered some—though by no means all—villages which have for their principal avowable either Kung or Meng, the inhabitants of which make it their boast that they are the lineal descendants of the two great sages of antiquity, and therefore feel themselves entitled to enjoy that variety of "liberty" outlined in the descriptive expression, "doing as I please, and making everything else do so too." A few months ago a company of men belonging to a village near the home of the writer, having occasion to die earth from their land, did so in such a way as to encroach a little on a grave-lot belonging to a family in another village. The latter family remonstrated in vain, but as their surname was Meng they did not feel altogether helpless. After the brawl had gone on for a long time, with every prospect of serious fights and an interminable law-suit, the aggrieved party prepared to send a messenger to Tsou Hien, the ancestral seat of the descendants of Mencius, to invoke their powerful aid to resent an attack upon a graveyard of a branch of the clan. At this point the peace-talker emerged, and by a vast amount of palaver the matter was adjusted.

The assumption by these great families of extraordinary prerogatives is in striking contrast to the pre-eminently humble behaviour which is obligatory on those families who are to be the only ones of their names in a good sized village. Such families always expect to "eat imposition" and they are seldom disappointed. It has already been remarked that the Chinese contempt for the "outside" nations, although under conditions necessarily different, is of the same type as their contempt for an "outside village." The fixity of residence of the Chinese is such that it is generally difficult to move from one village to another, especially to a village at a distance. Such transfers are indeed constantly taking place, in consequence of the steady poverty and other causes, but it is to be noted that the incoming man is not regarded as identified with the village where he "stays," but as an outsider. Even if he has been for a long time in the new home, he still tells you that he lives in the old place, no matter what its distance, and quite irrespective of whether he intends to return. In a village visited for famine relief, a woman complained that her name had been left off the list by the headmen, who, upon being called to account, said that she did not "belong" to that village. In reply to a question, it was represented that she had only lived there about twelve years. A similar attitude, which has been observed, is entertained in regard to a child which has been adopted from an "outside" village. It makes no difference that the percentage of the child is perfectly well-known; he is only "picked up," and so he continues as long as he lives. Indeed, we have known instances in which the same treatment is extended even to the second generation. The claimant of a village is frequently exhibited in the most insignificant affairs. The principle of the "boy's" is perhaps as old as Chinese society, and is nowhere more perfectly understood, or practised than in China. The Doctrine of the Mean does indeed recommend "indulgent treatment of men from a distance," in order that they may be attracted, but the Chinese, like the United States, have reached the point where "men from a distance" are by no means sure to be welcomed. If they are labourers, they are not to be employed as long as any labour is to be had at home. Foreigners are constantly offending this prejudice of the Chinese, that a native has a "right" to a job. We have our views on our rights, and the Chinese have theirs. The consequence, sometimes, is that workmen imported from elsewhere because they are cheaper or more capable, are set upon by the people of the place to which they have gone. They may be refused the use of water from the village wells—a favourite method of manifesting petty spite; or if they take their water supplies from a mudhole, filth may be thrown into it so as to render the water unfit for use. If so, no direct way in which these workmen can be assisted, they are always open to reviling, which is freely indulged in. The lack of cordial relations between villages which may happen to be contiguous is frequently illustrated in the insecurity of moveable property, especially of the crops. As these are more exposed to depredation than other forms of property, they are guarded with peculiar care. Sometimes a local league protects the standing crops, and any one caught trespassing is liable to be severely punished. But these stringent regulations apply only to those villages in which there is a common organization for watching the crops. To plunder from other villages, albeit close neighbours, is considered to be good form. This places those who own land which is situated on the confines of the territory tributary to any particular village, at a disadvantage, and such land may be sold at a price distinctly less than that of the same producing power elsewhere, on account of its special liability to crop-theives. While these lines are in the process of being committed to paper, an excellent illustration of the relations which frequently exist between adjacent villages is afforded by a young man who has called to ask advice. He lives in a relatively small village, which is at a short distance

from a relatively large one. The latter is mainly composed of a single family, proud and overbearing. Like every other family of any size, it has many poor members, and among them are many bad characters. In fact the whole village is termed by its neighbouring villages a bad one, that is, it is among villages a bully. Now this young man happens to own six acres of land, which is surrounded by land belonging to the large village. Strangely enough, this land is situated in the bed of a river, which is mostly used as a viaduct for the surplus waters of the Grand Canal when the latter overflows. During the first part of the year this land is quite dry, and may be cultivated, but during the summer the waters are liable to come down at any time and inundate the crops. It is customary, therefore, to plant mainly tall millet and hemp, or to raise the *arundo indica*, a reed out of which the ordinary mats are made. All these growing to a great height, the two former are able to "keep their heads above water" for some time, while the latter is an aquatic plant. Now in the bed of a river there are no regular roads, and the only way in which the young man is able to get to his land to cultivate or plant it, is by passing across the edge of another piece of ground, being careful, however, to do no injury to the standing crops. In these villages there is no public system of crop-watching, but each villager makes his own arrangements. Knowing the risks to which he is subjected from the contiguity of his land to a bully village, the young man was particularly to employ a man from that village to watch the six acres. According to the ordinary programme in such cases, the man hired to watch the crops himself stole a part of them, but was detected in the act, and according to the usual course of proceedings would have been severely dealt with. But knowing that the young man was of a holding disposition, the man who stole the crop which he is paid to guard, not only defied the owner, but sent a woman of his clan to the dwelling of the young man, to demand a payment of several bushels of grain as a payment for the privilege of crossing the outer strip of land. This demand was complied with, but the young man does not venture to go to law about the crop-stealing (although almost certain to win the case so far as the decision goes) because of the inevitable expenses, amounting to more than the whole value of the crop and the land. Yet it allows the matter to drop, he justly fears that he will not be allowed in future to cultivate the land at all. We have heard of a family of six brothers, all of whom but one joined the Roman Catholic church. On being asked why he remained aloof, they replied with simplicity that it was absolutely necessary to have a man at liberty to do the family *revelling* and to play the *bully* when occasion arose—much in the same way as a Heilun paper is said to have kept an editor expressly to serve the terms of imprisonment for libel sentences. (To be continued.)

TIEN-TSIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Tientsin, 9th September, 1889.
His Excellency Chou-fu, Acting Treasurer of Chihli, arrived here from Peking, and is so seriously ill that there are doubts about his recovery. He no doubt came to this port at the request of Li Hung-chang.
The day before yesterday Admirals Ting and Lurg arrived here, and yesterday all our local officials paid Admiral Ting a visit.
The water in the Peiho has fallen two feet. There is no truth about the *Poochi* making an attempt to get to the Bund, for if she had tried I am certain she would have succeeded, for I saw a lighter get to the Bund drawing to feet, and if she could come up I am certain the *Poochi* could.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

SHE WOULD BE AN ACTRESS.

ROSINA VOKES' ADVICE TO STAGE-STRUCK GIRLS.

In a letter to the *New York Herald* Rosina Vokes, one of the most charming and virtuous women on the stage to-day, offers some kindly advice to stage-struck girls. Miss Vokes is so intelligent and so highly respected for her high character and fine womanly qualities that what she has to say to her sex should be read with interest. She says:
"Hundreds of young girls come to me in the course of the year—and goodness knows I would like to take them all if I had my own way, but of course I can only take a small percentage of them. Now I think that all these young ladies should come with some marketable commodity to offer a manager. We will suppose they have good looks; that is one and very important one. But that is generally the only one, and they frankly admit the experience or accomplishment (stage accomplishments) they have none. Now, a manager cannot afford to make experiments and take on trial a purely inexperienced young lady. At the same time, when they ask what they are to do to gain experience, I am at a disadvantage. I should like to say, 'get an engagement,' but that is virtually proposing that some other manager should or might do what I refuse to do myself. It does not sound either satisfactory or logical. I think however, they might prepare themselves a little more and diminish the manager's risk, and make some use of their own instruction less difficult."
"With the young lady who wishes to keep it a secret from her father and mother but intends to 'adopt the profession,' I have nothing to do. In the first place, the disapproval of her parents is enough for me; in the second place, I am proud enough of my profession to think that it requires as much talent and industry as any other profession, and is not to be 'adopted' in that patronizing manner at a moment's notice."
"If the young lady came to me with ambition and with a knowledge of the hard work before her I would try and give her some hints, but only after having endeavored to dissuade her intention."
"I am very proud of my profession, but I do not for one moment mean on moral grounds. A good girl is a good girl all over the world and in all professions, and as for temptations, no one should have the smallest apprehension of them except those who distrust their own disposition. But I mean that it is too hard a life physically and constitutionally. Most women are highly strung and nervous, and I know no one of my friends in the profession whose tendencies in that direction have not been intensified in the course of their career. For myself, I am in a nervous tremor every time I go on the stage, even in the most familiar pieces, and would at any time change nerves gladly with the timpest of white mice."

"Again, the profession is so envious that it cannot fall to engender little jealousies and envies which are a blot on what would otherwise be a gentle and amiable nature. Not that women are worse than men in this respect—not a bit of it! However, we will assume the young lady declines this proffered advice, which she has the most perfect right to do. I believe the best advice I could give her would be to take any sort of engagement—for any part or any salary—with the idea of getting over her rough apprenticeship. Her first experience would probably disappoint her and dissuade her from further efforts. I have, however, heard of instances where it has not done so, and I have often been told of the discomfort and hardship suffered by young and gently nurtured girls who have other married at their courage and endurance. I have found

these the most willing and promising of all the young ladies I have had. I cannot recommend this course—if there is any other. It is too much like throwing a child into the water so that it must swim for its own salvation or sink.

"That some preparation is necessary is certain; you must get used to 'walking' the stage as naturally as if it were your own drawing-room, get rid of all self-consciousness and embarrassment, and, above all, the first phases of 'stage-fright' (you will never get rid of all of them). This can only be done by actually facing the fire and getting some experience before the public. If you don't like my first plan (and you can't like it less than I do), I recommend amateur performances. You at least have an audience, and however friendly it may be an audience is an audience. You may not do very well, but a good-natured friend is sure to point out your shortcomings, and it is better to make a dubiously successful debut before friends than before an inexorable public. In fact I approve of playing in amateur performances very much. I know countless instances of successful commencements from that source."

"I do not believe in education lessons in the least. What on earth is the good of a young lady reciting 'The Quality of Mercy' when she is going to play ingenuities and subterfuges for at least a few years? I do believe in seeing a good deal of acting. If a young lady, having made up her mind for what line of parts she is most suited, would take any favorite actress, ingenuit, or subterfuge, and study her methods, and notice how she produces her effects, simulates gaiety, sentiment, coquetry, emotion, etc., she would do well. I wish her, of course, to retain her own individuality, and only to imitate the methods, not the personality of her prototype."

"I believe immensely in practicing your part before a looking-glass. It will 'tell you and tell true,' and you will observe by degrees that your gestures and poses will get broader and more effective, and the intonation of the voice will follow them. I wish pantomime were not an extinct art—I mean of course pantomime in its proper sense, the signification of your meaning by gestures and facial expression, and not words."

To-day's Advertisements.

THE SHARE LIST CLOSES ON THE 25TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M.

THE HONGKONG LIME AND CEMENT WORKS, LIMITED.

TO BE INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1861-1866.

CAPITAL\$250,000,
DIVIDED INTO 50,000 SHARES OF \$5 EACH.

Payable \$1 on application, \$1 on allotment. Balance as required, at one month's notice. One half of the Shares is held by the Directors and their friends and will be allotted in full; the remainder are now offered for public subscription in Tonkin and Hongkong.

DIRECTORS:
A. LIEBARD, Esq., of A. R. MARTY, Esq.,
H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq., C.E.,
C. GRANDJEAN, Esq.,
CHEONG KAI, Esq.,
FUNG WA CHUN, Esq.,
LO TSU HING, Esq.,
A. B. RODYK, Esq.,
* Join after allotment.

BANKERS:
THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. CALDWELL & WILKINSON,
Hongkong.

P. DEVAUX, Esq., Haiphong.

CONSULTING ENGINEER.
H. F. HAYLLAR, Esq.

GENERAL AGENT:
A. R. MARTY, Esq., Haiphong and Hongkong.

SECRETARY AND OFFICE:
J. A. BARRETTO, Esq.,
2, d'Aguiar Street.

PROSPECTUS.

THIS Company is formed to purchase and enlarge the Cement Works known as the "Société Française de Fabrication des Ciments & Chaux Hydrauliques & Produits Chimiques du Tonkin" situated at Hongkong. The property is held under a concession from the French Government and is of 60 acres in area with sea frontage and is admirably situated, having an approach where vessels of any size can anchor safely. There is also a practically inexhaustible supply of lime and other materials required for cement making on the spot. Coal, the principal item, is to be had near and cheap. As a matter of fact, veins of coal have been discovered on the property to be purchased by this Company. It may be stated that the Charbonnages du Tonkin property is immediately opposite that of this Company. Highly satisfactory reports on the cement and hydraulic lime have been given by the French Government and local authorities here, and these can be seen at the offices, where samples also may be had. Samples are now being submitted to the Government for approval. Whilst this Cement is considered as good as that supplied by the Green Island Cement, as regards cost it is cheaper.

The cost price is \$1.25 a cask in Haiphong and \$1.50 here. It can be sold in Indo China for about \$5.20 a cask and in Hongkong at \$3.50.

Without taking into consideration the Hongkong market, there is consumed in Indo China alone, according to official reports, 22,000 casks per annum. There are no legal objections to an English Company working the concession, with its Head office in this colony. The purchase money has been fixed at \$83,000, of which \$35,000 is taken in shares. This includes a large stock of raw material, coal, cement, lime and bricks. Should the Company at any time increase its capital, one fully paid up share is added to the purchase money for every ten shares issued. With the present capital the Company will be able to turn out 50,000 casks of cement a year, as well as hydraulic lime, fire bricks &c., in large quantities. The following contracts have been entered into—

(1) Contract dated 27th July 1889 between C. VEZIN of the one part and ARTHUR B. RODYK of the other part.
(2) Contract dated 6th August 1889 between ARTHUR B. RODYK of the one part and J. A. BARRETTO as Trustee on behalf of the Company of the other.
These together with the Memorandum and Articles can be seen at the Solicitor's office. Applications for shares must be made on the printed form, and forwarded to the Bankers (where share forms may be obtained) together with the amount payable on application.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [116]

To-day's Advertisements.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT ARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"GUTHRIE."

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1166]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. American Ship

"OCCIDENTAL."

Taylor, Master, shortly expected, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1167]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

THE Ground is now open for practice and Lawn Tennis.

Gentlemen desirous of proposing New Members will find Lists for that purpose in the Hongkong Club and Cricket Pavilion.

A. K. TRAVERS, Hon. Secretary, H. K. C. C.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1168]

WANTED.

FOR THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, A CAPABLE SHORT HAND REPORTER, who is a smart paragraphist and reliable proof-reader.

Apply, with full particulars, to THE EDITOR, The Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1889.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE KWON KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS.

THE Second Competition for the 1st Stage will take place TO-MORROW, the 21st September, at 3.15 P.M.

The Entrance Fee for this Stage only, i.e. 30 cents, or for the Two Stages i.e. 60 cents, must be sent to me before 5 P.M., on FRIDAY next, 20th inst. The Second Stage will be shot off on SATURDAY, the 28th instant.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Hon. Secretary, Care of Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1889. [185]

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the Company required to be held within Four months after registration will be held at the Company's Registered Office in Victoria Buildings, No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 23rd September, at HALF-PAST TWO in the AFTERNOON.

And that at the conclusion of the above Statutory Meeting, a PRIVATE MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will take place to consider certain matters which will be brought forward by the Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., Agents for the Kowloon Land & Building Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1889. [1125]

SHOOTING GALLERY.

AT No. 35, Wellington Street, under the UNION CLUB.

Opened from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 3 to 12 P.M.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1022]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWRINGTON, EAST POINT.

OFFICE: CORNER OF REDDER STREET AND PRAGA.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [18]

NOW READY.

PRICEFIFTY CENTS.

THE LAW OF STORM.

in the EASTERN SEAS,

by W. DOBERCK, GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER.

MAY BE PROCURED AT Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Hongkong.

"Lane, Crawford & Co."

"G. Falconer & Co."

"C. J. Gaupp & Co."

"F. Blackhead & Co."

"Heinemann, Herbst & Co."

"More & Seligman."

"MacEwen, Frickel & Co."

Mr. W. Brewer.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" Office.

Messrs. Quetch & Co., Swatow.

Mr. N. Moalle, Amoy.

Messrs. Hedges & Co., Foochow.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Shanghai.

Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited, Yokohama.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1889. [1164]

Intimations.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices TO-MORROW, the 21st inst., at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 10th June, 1889.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 21st September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1889. [1117]

MERCANTILE MARINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

UNTIL THE NEW PREMISES are ready the above named Institution will be carried on at Nos. 2, 4, and 6, High Street, above the Government Civil Hospital.

Good Accommodation for M. M. Officers. Terms Moderate.

JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.

J. A. CLARK, Teacher of Officers and Engineers. Above Address.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [11092]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE MAGNIFICENT ROOMS in the NEW WING, are now open and afford increased Accommodation for Private Tiffin and Dinner Parties, Balls, Public Meetings, &c., &c. The Hotel supplies Picnic and Shooting Parties with every requisite, at the shortest notice, and on most moderate terms. The Hotel also offers to its Constituents and Supporters the best Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Stores, &c., &c., specially selected by its Representatives in London and on the Continent of a quality and at prices that distance Competition.

For prices list and particulars, Apply to C. M. ROBERTS, Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1889. [1086]

LOST.

THE Undernoted 100 SHARES of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, being the Property of the undersigned, having been LOST, the Public are warned against negotiating same.

Certificate in name of

50 Shares, L. Mendel, B. 2071

10 Shares, W. D. Spence, B. 2099

25 " Do. B. 2134

15 Shares, W. H. Gaskell, B. 2269

H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1889. [1122]

SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Tls. 1,000,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....Tls. 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

J. S. PURDON, Esq., Chairman, of Messrs. MATLAND & Co.

H. R. HEARN, Esq., of Messrs. ALFRED DENT & Co.

E. J. HOGG, Esq.

JOHN WALTER, Esq., Manager the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

A. G. WOOD, Esq., of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

BANKERS:

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

LOANS made on MORTGAGE ON LAND, BUILDINGS, &c.

PROPERTIES bought and sold.

ESTATES MANAGED and all kinds of LAND AGENCY and COMMISSION business conducted.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Shanghai, 10th July, 1889. [998]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.

PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,500,000.

RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.

Hon. C. F. CHATER, Managing Directors.

E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

J. S. MOSES, Es

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—176 per cent. premium, sellers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$135 per share, buyers.

Yantai Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$324 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—68 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$40 per share, sellers.

China and Nippon Steam Ship Company—130 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—15 per cent. dis. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$75 per share, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$246 per share, sellers.

Lusong Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$90 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$111 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884, C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886, E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$150 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Punfong and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$17 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$161 per share, buyers.

Tongquin Coal Mining Co.—\$520 per share, sales and buyers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.

The Seng Kee Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, buyers.

Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

The Austin Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$81 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$126 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, buyers.

G. P. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$30 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.

The Penk Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$24 per share, sellers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.

The Jebleu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$41 per share, nominal.

The Shamen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Marine, Limited—25 per cent. premium, buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/08
Bank Bills, on demand 3/08
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/08
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/14
Credits at 4 months' sight 3/11
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/11

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand 3/83
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/94
On India, T. T. 2/24
On Demand 2/25

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 7/31
Private, 30 days' sight 7/3

OPIUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul\$600
(Allowance, Tals. 80.)

NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest\$517
NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest\$520
NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest\$527
NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest\$525
NEW DENAR, (without choice) per chest\$502
NEW DENAR, (bottom) per chest\$510
NEW DENAR, (best quality) per picul\$500
OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul\$475
OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul\$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oruz*, with the French mail of ultimo 24th, left Singapore on the 18th instant at 7 a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 24th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Sydney*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 31st ultimo, left Yokohama on the 20th instant at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 26th.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The steamer *Japan*, with mails from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 17th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 23rd.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Parika*, with the Canadian mail, left Vancouver on the afternoon of the 6th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

The Canadian Pacific steamer *Port Arthur*, with the Canadian mail, left Kobe on the 15th instant for Shanghai and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The 'Union' M.S. steamer *Collingham*, from London, left Singapore on the 16th instant, and is due here on the 22nd.

The D.D.R. steamer *Bellona*, from Hamburg, left Singapore on the 17th instant at 9 a.m., and is due here on or about the 23rd.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Kashgar*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the 18th instant, and is due here on the 24th.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs Geo. Falcner & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—9 a.m.	Thermometer—9 a.m.	Thermometer—4 p.m.	Thermometer—1 p.m.	Thermometer—10 a.m. (Wet bulb)	Thermometer—4 p.m. (Wet bulb)	Thermometer—1 p.m. (Wet bulb)	Thermometer—10 a.m. (Wet bulb)	Thermometer—Minimum (over night)
30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4	78.4

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

19th September, 1889.—At 4 p.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Remarks
Wailuoshan	22° 10'	113° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Tsien	22° 10'	113° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Nagasaki	32° 40'	128° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 40'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Hankow	36° 10'	114° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Hongkong	22° 10'	113° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Swatow	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4

20th September, 1889.—At 4 a.m.

STATION	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind	Force	Direction	State of Sky	Remarks
Wailuoshan	22° 10'	113° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Tsien	22° 10'	113° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Nagasaki	32° 40'	128° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Shanghai	31° 10'	121° 40'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Hankow	36° 10'	114° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Hongkong	22° 10'	113° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Swatow	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4
Amoy	23° 40'	118° 10'	30.04	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4	81.4

The barometer has risen from 30.04 to 30.08, and the thermometer has fallen from 81.4 to 81.0.

The barometer has risen from 30.08 to 30.12, and the thermometer has fallen from 81.0 to 80.6.

The barometer has risen from 30.12 to 30.16, and the thermometer has fallen from 80.6 to 80.2.

The barometer has risen from 30.16 to 30.20, and the thermometer has fallen from 80.2 to 79.8.

The barometer has risen from 30.20 to 30.24, and the thermometer has fallen from 79.8 to 79.4.

The barometer has risen from 30.24 to 30.28, and the thermometer has fallen from 79.4 to 79.0.

The barometer has risen from 30.28 to 30.32, and the thermometer has fallen from 79.0 to 78.6.

The barometer has risen from 30.32 to 30.36, and the thermometer has fallen from 78.6 to 78.2.

The barometer has risen from 30.36 to 30.40, and the thermometer has fallen from 78.2 to 77.8.

The barometer has risen from 30.40 to 30.44, and the thermometer has fallen from 77.8 to 77.4.

The barometer has risen from 30.44 to 30.48, and the thermometer has fallen from 77.4 to 77.0.

The barometer has risen from 30.48 to 30.52, and the thermometer has fallen from 77.0 to 76.6.

The barometer has risen from 30.52 to 30.56, and the thermometer has fallen from 76.6 to 76.2.

The barometer has risen from 30.56 to 30.60, and the thermometer has fallen from 76.2 to 75.8.

The barometer has risen from 30.60 to 30.64, and the thermometer has fallen from 75.8 to 75.4.

The barometer has risen from 30.64 to 30.68, and the thermometer has fallen from 75.4 to 75.0.

The barometer has risen from 30.68 to 30.72, and the thermometer has fallen from 75.0 to 74.6.

The barometer has risen from 30.72 to 30.76, and the thermometer has fallen from 74.6 to 74.2.

The barometer has risen from 30.76 to 30.80, and the thermometer has fallen from 74.2 to 73.8.

The barometer has risen from 30.80 to 30.84, and the thermometer has fallen from 73.8 to 73.4.

The barometer has risen from 30.84 to 30.88, and the thermometer has fallen from 73.4 to 73.0.

The barometer has risen from 30.88 to 30.92, and the thermometer has fallen from 73.0 to 72.6.

The barometer has risen from 30.92 to 30.96, and the thermometer has fallen from 72.6 to 72.2.

The barometer has risen from 30.96 to 31.00, and the thermometer has fallen from 72.2 to 71.8.

The barometer has risen from 31.00 to 31.04, and the thermometer has fallen from 71.8 to 71.4.

The barometer has risen from 31.04 to 31.08, and the thermometer has fallen from 71.4 to 71.0.

The barometer has risen from 31.08 to 31.12, and the thermometer has fallen from 71.0 to 70.6.

The barometer has risen from 31.12 to 31.16, and the thermometer has fallen from 70.6 to 70.2.

The barometer has risen from 31.16 to 31.20, and the thermometer has fallen from 70.2 to 69.8.

The barometer has risen from 31.20 to 31.24, and the thermometer has fallen from 69.8 to 69.4.

The barometer has risen from 31.24 to 31.28, and the thermometer has fallen from 69.4 to 69.0.

The barometer has risen from 31.28 to 31.32, and the thermometer has fallen from 69.0 to 68.6.

The barometer has risen from 31.32 to 31.36, and the thermometer has fallen from 68.6 to 68.2.

The barometer has risen from 31.36 to 31.40, and the thermometer has fallen from 68.2 to 67.8.

The barometer has risen from 31.40 to 31.44, and the thermometer has fallen from 67.8 to 67.4.

The barometer has risen from 31.44 to 31.48, and the thermometer has fallen from 67.4 to 67.0.

The barometer has risen from 31.48 to 31.52, and the thermometer has fallen from 67.0 to 66.6.

The barometer has risen from 31.52 to 31.56, and the thermometer has fallen from 66.6 to 66.2.

The barometer has risen from 31.56 to 31.60, and the thermometer has fallen from 66.2 to 65.8.

The barometer has risen from 31.60 to 31.64, and the thermometer has fallen from 65.8 to 65.4.

The barometer has risen from 31.64 to 31.68, and the thermometer has fallen from 65.4 to 65.0.

The barometer has risen from 31.68 to 31.72, and the thermometer has fallen from 65.0 to 64.6.

The barometer has risen from 31.72 to 31.76, and the thermometer has fallen from 64.6 to 64.2.

The barometer has risen from 31.76 to 31.80, and the thermometer has fallen from 64.2 to 63.8.

The barometer has risen from 31.80 to 31.84, and the thermometer has fallen from 63.8 to 63.4.

The barometer has risen from 31.84 to 31.88, and the thermometer has fallen from 63.4 to 63.0.

The barometer has risen from 31.88 to 31.92, and the thermometer has fallen from 63.0 to 62.6.

The barometer has risen from 31.92 to 31.96, and the thermometer has fallen from 62.6 to 62.2.

The barometer has risen from 31.96 to 32.00, and the thermometer has fallen from 62.2 to 61.8.

The barometer has risen from 32.00 to 32.04, and the thermometer has fallen from 61.8 to 61.4.

The barometer has risen from 32.04 to 32.08, and the thermometer has fallen from 61.4 to 61.0.

The barometer has risen from 32.08 to 32.12, and the thermometer has fallen from 61.0 to 60.6.

The barometer has risen from 32.12 to 32.16, and the thermometer has fallen from 60.6 to 60.2.

The barometer has risen from 32.16 to 32.20, and the thermometer has fallen from 60.2 to 59.8.

The barometer has risen from 32.20 to 32.24, and the thermometer has fallen from 59.8 to 59.4.

The barometer has risen from 32.24 to 32.28, and the thermometer has fallen from 59.4 to 59.0.

The barometer has risen from 32.28 to 32.32, and the thermometer has fallen from 59.0 to 58.6.

The barometer has risen from 32.32 to 32.36, and the thermometer has fallen from 58.6 to 58.2.

The barometer has risen from 32.36 to 32.40, and the thermometer has fallen from 58.2 to 57.8.

The barometer has risen from 32.40 to 32.44, and the thermometer has fallen from 57.8 to 57.4.

The barometer has risen from 32.44 to 32.48, and the thermometer has fallen from 57.4 to 57.0.

The barometer has risen from 32.48 to 32.52, and the thermometer has fallen from 57.0 to 56.6.

The barometer has risen from 32.52 to 32.56, and the thermometer has fallen from 56.6 to 56.2.

The barometer has risen from 32.56 to 32.60, and the thermometer has fallen from 56.2 to 55.8.

The barometer has risen from 32.60 to 32.64, and the thermometer has fallen from 55.8 to 55.4.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

BATAVIA, British steamer, 1,664, J. C. Williams, 15th Sept.—put back. Mails and General.—Adamson, Bell & Co.

CAMORITA, British steamer, 1,355, A. A. Fyfe, 15th Sept.—lava 21st August, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CATTERTHUN, British steamer, 1,406, J. W. B. Darke, 16th Sept.—Sydney 28th August, Kelp Bay 1st Sept, Townsville 2nd, Cairns 3rd, Cooktown 3rd, and Thursday Island, General.—Russell & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 568, F. Bruhn, 17th Sept.—Deli 6th Sept.—Ballast.—Melchers & Co.

CHINA, German steamer, 1,093, P. Hays, 10th Sept.—Saigon 14th Sept, General.—Wolke.

DIAMOND, British steamer, 1,030, J. Wilson, 12th Sept.—Amoy 10th Sept, General.—Ban Mob.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 988, T. Bartels, 17th Sept.—Saigon 11th Sept, General.—Melchers & Co.

FAMK, British steamer, 1,117, A. Skopant.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

FOKLEN, British steamer, 508, G. Lewis, 19th Sept.—Taiwan 16th Sept, Amoy 17th, and Swatow 18th, General.—D. Lapraik & Co.

FRER, Danish steamer, 397, C. Lund, 17th Sept.—Hollo 13th Sept, Timbers.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

GLANGARY, British steamer, 1,955, F. Geddy, 19th Sept.—Singapore 13th Sept, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

GUTHRIE, British steamer, 1,484, H. Craig, 19th Sept.—Sydney 28th August, Newcastle 1st Sept, Colombo 6th, and Thursday Island 8th, Coals.—Russell & Co.

NIZAM, British steamer, 1,615, J. F. Crecy, 15th Sept.—Yokohama 7th Sept, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Skopant.—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.

TAILER, German steamer, 828, Schuldt, 12th Sept.—Wladivostok 4th Sept, Timber.—Wielor & Co.

TAISANG, British steamer, 1,505, W. N. Jackson, 19th Sept.—Whampoa 19th Sept, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

YANOSKI, German steamer, 814, C. Tonningsson, 19th Sept.—Whampoa 19th Sept, General.—Siemssen & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

ADOLPH, German bark, 867, Westergaard, 10th Sept.—Hamburg 10th May, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ALICIA, Hawaiian bark, 607, J. Brodhurst, 16th August.—Albany, West Australia, 10th July, Sandanwood.—Order.

AMPHITRITE, German ship, 1,814, A. Bower, 1st July.—Cardiff 6th March, Coal.—Order.

AUSTRALIA, British bark, 939, Wm. Harris, 11th June.—Manila 3rd May, Ballast.—Order.

CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June.—San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast.—Russell & Co.

COMET, German ship, 1,663, R. Krippner, 21st July.—Cardiff 15th March, Coals.—Melchers & Co.